

PLATE XI.

Fig. 1. *Membranipora delicatula*, Busk.

Fig. 2. *Membranipora plana*, n. sp.

Fig. 3. *Membranipora pura*, n. sp.

Fig. 4. *Membranipora nitens*, n. sp.

Fig. 5. *Membranipora armifera*, n. sp.

Fig. 6. *Membranipora trifolium* (?), var. *minor*.

Fig. 7. *Membranipora antiqua*, Busk. A zoëcium, with avicularium, showing the membranous expansion along the mandible.

Fig. 8. *Membranipora Carteri*, n. sp.

Fig. 9. *Membranipora transversa*, n. sp.

Fig. 10. *Siphonoporella nodosa*, n. sp.

[To be continued.]

XI.—*Descriptions of a new Cicindelid and a new Cetoniid from East Africa.* By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

ABOUT two years ago I described (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1877, xx. p. 424) a new genus of Cicindelidæ which I called *Styphloderma*. The British Museum has just received a second species of this interesting genus from Mpwapwa, East Africa. I propose to call it

Styphloderma lævicolle.

Nigrum, nitidum; thorace lævi; elytris ovalibus, granulis elongatis dense tectis, politis, margine ipso anguste cyaneo. ♀.

Long. 12 lin.

This species resembles *S. asperatum*, but has the elytra more regularly ovate and a little less depressed at the suture. The head and thorax are quite smooth, the latter having no trace of the granules at the front and hinder margins as in *S. asperatum*. The sculpture of the elytra is somewhat the same, except that the surface is shining, and the asperities are not sharp posteriorly, but are elongate, lanceolate.

Hab. E. Africa, Mpwapwa.

Cetoniidæ.

EUTELESMUS, n. gen.

♂. Clypeus nearly parallel at the sides, as long as broad, concave, biemarginate at the apex. Anterior tibiæ simple, with the common excision at the base below; four posterior tibiæ unarmed. Mesosternal process flat, parallel, truncate

(or very slightly arcuate) at the apex. Club of the antennæ very long, slightly curved. General form nearly of *Stephanorrhina guttata*.

This genus is remarkable for the tridentate anterior margin of the clypeus, which is concave above, and for the very large club to the antennæ. I propose to place it next to *Rhanzania*.

Eutelesmus simplex, n. sp.

Nitidus, castaneus; thorace scutelloque olivaceis, elytris lævibus, pedibus piccis æneo tinctis.

Long. $11\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Clypeus sparingly and obscurely punctured; the three apical teeth are short, the lateral ones a little more acute than the middle one. Thorax dark olive-green, nearly black, sparingly punctured. Elytra dark brown, smooth. Legs long, coppery brown, tinted with green here and there; the anterior tibiæ slender, a little narrowed before the apex; the basal joint of the anterior tarsi very short. Sterna clothed with fulvous pubescence. Abdomen broadly impressed in the middle.

Hab. E. Africa, Dar-es-Salaam.

A single example in Colonel Shelley's collection.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

Zoological Classification: a Handy Book of Reference, with Tables of the Subkingdoms, Classes, Orders, &c. of the Animal Kingdom, their Characters, and Lists of the Families and principal Genera.

By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S. Second Edition, with Additions and a Glossary. Small 8vo. London: Van Voorst, 1880.

To prepare a "*Systema Naturæ*" after the Linnean model, in the present state of science, would be a task from which the boldest of naturalists would shrink. Even a "*Systema Animalium*" would defy the powers of any one man, however industrious; and we know from experience that systematic works carried to groups so low as genera usually take several years in their production, even when confined to a single tolerably extensive order of animals. Any such book extended to the whole animal kingdom must of necessity occupy several considerable volumes, and would by no means constitute what Mr. Pascoe desires his present work to be, namely "a handy book of reference."

The first edition of Mr. Pascoe's '*Zoological Classification*' appeared about three years ago; and we are glad to see that its success